

# TAFT TELLS COUNTRY WHY REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD REMAIN IN POWER

President Reviews the Work Accomplished by His Administration and Cites the Things Yet to Be Done.

New York, Aug. 29.—President Taft's letters to W. B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, was made public last night by the New York headquarters of the committee.

The president in the communication says that differences between Republicans should be forgotten in the congressional election, and that all Republicans who believe in the party platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. "It is this done there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority," he adds.

As to the tariff the president says: "It seems to me that all Republicans—conservative, progressive, and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until every evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the future."

Mr. Taft's plan for revision by congress of individual schedules after investigation by the tariff commission is discussed in this connection.

The president reviews the more important legislation enacted by congress in fulfillment of its promises and says: "It is of the utmost importance to

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make this a campaign of education as to fact and away from the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues.

The Letter.

The letter follows in part: "I assume that when this letter is given publication the lines will be drawn, the party candidates will have been selected and the question for decision will be whether we shall have a Republican or Democratic or Democratic majority. The question then, will be not what complexion of Republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the Republican party control the legislation for the next two years and further redeem its promises, or to enable a Democratic majority in the house, either to interpose a veto to Republican legislation, or to formulate and pass bills to carry out Democratic principles.

Forget Differences.

"Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between Republicans; but in the election the differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present congress, and yet never in its history has the Republican party passed and become responsible for so much useful and progressive legislation.

"So, while issues will doubtless arise between members of a Republican majority, as to the details of their legislation, the party as a whole will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordination of individual opinions in order to secure real progress. Hence, it is important to secure the support of the whole Republican congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles as declared in its national platform of 1908, should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done, there will be no doubt of a return of a Republican majority.

Danger of Democratic Majority.

"The only other alternative to a Democratic majority, we would reject the Republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

"What, therefore, has a Republican who believes in protection but objects to the tariff set, to hope for a Democratic majority, which, if allowed its way, would attack the protective system and halt business by a threatened revision of the whole tariff on a revenue basis, or, if prevented by the senate or the executive, would merely do nothing?

The Tariff Bill.

"The tariff bill has been criticized for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just and some are wide of the mark and most unjust.

"The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference of the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the home protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the market. The effect of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition and then to maintain the price so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

"The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized and it is therefore a decided step in the Republican direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials.

Increase in Price.

"The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

"Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law, is that second which enables the executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for amendment and perfection of the law. When the commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of the congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular.

"Of course this will be impracticable unless congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

Effectiveness of New Law.

"One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that taken with the current effort of the administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the form of collecting customs revenue. It has by its revenue producing capacity turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the government of \$56,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first year of the law ending August 5, 1910, of \$25,000,000. From a revenue standpoint then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law.

"Again the present tariff in its corporation tax, imposes a new kind of tax which has many of the merits of an income tax. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticism heaped upon it at its passing, no party responsible for revenue or anxious to retain every

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means of legitimate supervision of corporations will result.

Railroad Regulation.

"The next most important work of the present congress was the passing of the amendment to the interstate commerce bill. The important part of that railway, play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the million of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them.

But I am glad to note that the railroad managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill and propose locally to comply with its useful provisions.

Postal Savings Bank.

"The postal savings bank bill creates an epoch. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each house of congress by a Republican majority, and was signed by a Republican president.

The legislation of congress in respect to the navy department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform.

The Republican party at the last session of congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the workmen and women of the country by adding important enactments to its record of legislation on this subject.

"In this connection are mentioned the creation of the bureau of mines to aid, among other things in preventing loss of life and property by the removal of the interstate commerce commission for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers; perfecting of the employers' liability act to enable injured employees more easily to recover just damages; creation of a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate carriers; moreover, interstate telegraphs and telephones as instruments of commerce have been brought within the regulation of the commission.

Conservation.

"One of the great questions which has made a national issue and aroused public interest through the action of president Roosevelt is that of conservation of natural resources."

Measures in the interest of conservation are reviewed. The letter continues:

"There remains to be considered and settled the question of disposing of public lands so that the government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use, and to secure the public against the depletion of coal, oil, gas, phosphate or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in the lands."

Improvement of waterways is declared to be a subject of pressing importance.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, and publicity of campaign funds are mentioned as pledges redeemed.

Pledges to Be Kept.

"As to future legislation, the president says a number of promises remain to be kept. He alludes to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads to which he says, the Democratic minority in the house has solid opposition on the ground that the central government has no power to make and enforce such regulation.

"In addition," he continues, "there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice and when in substance for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice."

The Merchant Marine.

"Then there is the measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which, in previous congresses, the Democratic party has always opposed with an almost solid front.

There is the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by any railroad company in a competing line and there are also those bills already referred to, to secure further safety appliances on railroads and to establish a basis for workmen's compensation.

"In view of what the present Republican congress has done in the fulfillment of its promises and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sacredness of party pledges, I have no hesitation in saying that the bills in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the regulation of railroads and of interstate commerce corporations, in favor of a bureau of health, in favor of a proper limitation of the power of equitable injunction, who are in favor of aid to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidates for congress in order that their wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified."

"The closing of the year is inappropriate for me to invite your attention, and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make a campaign of education as to the facts and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues."

MAY RAISE PAY OF THE GOVERNOR

Move on Foot to Make Salary of Texas Chief Executive \$10,000.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 29.—There is a well defined movement to submit to the citizens of Texas a constitutional amendment fixing the salary of the governor at \$10,000 a year and an annual expense fund of \$5000 for entertainment and to keep up the executive mansion.

The immense amount of money spent by the candidates in the recent election, Colquitt, the winner, spending more than he will make if he remained in office ten years, has started the agitation.

The governor now receives only \$4000 a year and the right to occupy the executive mansion. There has never been a governor who did not spend that amount and the salary of the executive mansion. When Governor Hogg left the office he had to borrow money to pay his office rent and begin the practice of law. In less than five years after he quit politics he was a rich man.

The census figures to be issued will probably show Texas has a population of close to 5,000,000 persons and it will probably rank third in the list of states. With its immense wealth and resources it is not considered that \$10,000 would be an excessive amount for the governor's salary, with \$5000 expense money to keep up the dignity of the office.

## BIG DEAL CLOSED IN CANANEA CAMP

Final Payment Made on the Santa Rosalia Mine; Other Workings Active.

Cananea, Son., Mex., Aug. 29.—The final payment of \$25,000 has been made on the Santa Rosalia mine, which is now being operated by the Santa Rosalia Gold Mining company. The payment was made at the Bank of California, which held the deed in escrow. R. K. Miller, president and manager of the company, returned to Cananea from San Francisco, where he had been on business connected with the payment. The property is located south of Cananea about 55 miles, and is at present idle with the exception of the pumps being kept busy keeping the mine from becoming flooded. The payment of the last installment of the price of the property is considered a great triumph for the stockholders on account of the dissen in their ranks in the north. The mine will again be in operation the coming week. The annual meeting of the company will be held at Bisbee, Ariz., where F. A. Summerfield of Watertown, N. Y., will be chosen as the new president. Other new officers may be also chosen. At present the mine is arranged to begin operations on Sept. 1.

The Calumet and Sonora.

The mill of the Calumet & Sonora company, north of town, has been in operation after being idle for a short time to permit some necessary changes and repairs. It is now running better than before and will be kept busily engaged turning out concentrates. The mill is an excellent one, and during the time the mill was idle, as a considerable amount of concentrates had been piled up. Dwight E. Woodbridge of Duluth, Minn., was at the mill for the purpose of inspecting the mine for the benefit of the executive committee of the company and it is reported that his report will be very satisfactory. The conditions in the mine are good.

New Mill for the Santa Fe.

Mining experts who have been out to look at the Montoya shaft of the Santa Fe Consolidated company are of the opinion that the mine is an excellent future. The shaft is nearing the 200 foot level and when this is reached, drifting will be commenced in several directions along the veins. The formation in the shaft is almost identical to that of the Calumet & Sonora's shaft. The gangue is porphyritic and is of the nature which makes ore. Altogether the indications are favorable. That a shaft of this kind will be an excellent one, as plans have been made towards this end. There is sufficient ore on the dumps of the Santa Fe and Montoya shafts to keep the mill of the above capacity busy for an indefinite period.

The Cananea-Boston.

The Cananea-Boston company, a recent organization, which a short time ago was known as the Cananea-Boston-Bisbee company, is now being operated by the Cananea-Boston-Bisbee company. The company has a shaft to a depth of 50 feet. Bunches of ore are being encountered at short intervals, and the indications are favorable towards making another producer in that portion of the district. An old shaft on the property is being cleaned out, preparatory to the resumption of sinking. This shaft is found to contain several feet of solid galena.

Bendall and Cook Developing.

Bendall & Cook of Joplin, Mo., who have recently entered the lead-silver district, are sinking a shaft on the Tomlinson and Bendall properties, which adjoin the Calumet & Sonora on the northwest. The shaft has reached a depth of 55 feet and 40-ounce silver and 4 1/2 percent copper ore have been encountered in the hole. The shaft is at present bottomed in ore, and indications point towards the development of another producer in that neighborhood. Sinking is being prosecuted on a daily basis and the shaft is being worked. The shaft is being sunk on the ledge which is very prominent the entire length of the property. The shaft will be sunk to a depth of 150 feet at which depth the shaft will be drilled out in several different directions and the veins will be explored.

Shattuck Shaft Sunk.

The shaft which was sunk by the Shattuck-Pattison people on their Junata denouncement, which lies to the north of the Calumet & Sonora properties, has reached a depth of 75 feet. The ore is a good one, and the depth and the indications are favorable, to say the least. The shaft will be sunk to a depth of at least 150 feet.

James Estemene is doing some sinking on the Shattuck-Pattison property. The shaft is down 20 feet and the formation has recently changed and a siliceous gangue is now being cut through which will eventually make a producer.

Many Companies Operating.

Two months ago the Calumet & Sonora company was the only property doing any work in that portion of the district. Now there are four shafts, the Shattuck-Pattison, Cananea-Boston, Bendall & Cook and Bateman. All the properties are being opened up to good effect and look very good.

The Four C's company is installing fuel economizers near the reverberatory plant. The foundations will be of solid concrete and when this equipment is completed it will act as a superheater for the entire power plant, as well as for the boilers of the reverberatory.

The output of the Four C's company (Greene-Cananea) is now on an average of between 48 and 52 tons of the red metal daily. The output of the Shattuck-Pattison company is about 10 tons daily.

Mrs. Miller, who recently denounced the Gold Standard property, has begun a shaft on the claim. The surface indications are excellent.

Harry Howard, who is operating a lease on the Ventura denouncement of the Four C's company, located southeast of Cananea, will begin shipments to the smelter in a few days.

E. P. Draper has denounced eight parcels of land, which are located east of the Santa Rosalia mine and has named it the Howard.

The local surveyors are being kept busy monumenting properties as required by the new mining laws.

MEXICAN MINING FIRM SECURES NEW MEXICO MINE

Owners of Rio Tinto Mines in Chihuahua Buy Pinos Altos Properties Near Silver City.

J. W. Corrigan and R. L. Sperry of Cleveland, Ohio, and R. B. Hutchinson of Terrell, Chihuahua, Mexico, were at the St. Regis and left for Silver City, N. M., Saturday morning. Mr. Corrigan is head of the firm of Corrigan, McKinney & Co., manufacturers of brass and mining machinery in Cleveland, and large copper mining properties in the Lake Superior region, and owns the Rio Tinto copper mines in Terrazas, Mexico, between El Paso and the city of Chihuahua. This firm has recently acquired the Pinos Altos properties, about nine miles from Silver City, N. M., and has already begun work on them. A force of 20 men, under the direction of George Easton, are at work on the Pacific No. 1 and Pacific No. 2 gold

mines, formerly belonging to Bell & Stevens, which were at one time famous for their gold production. It is expected that ore shipments will be begun soon.

Mr. Hutchinson is the general manager of the Rio Tinto copper mines at Terrazas, Chihuahua, which is the largest copper producer in the state of Chihuahua.

The Rio Tinto has acquired the properties of the Savannah Copper company, situated in the Pinos Altos district, attuned to the Mining World, and will build a narrow gauge railroad to its mines.

MOHAVE COUNTY IS BIG GOLD PRODUCER

Expected to Lead All Other Counties in New State Next Year.

Mohave county, Arizona, last year made a production of nearly \$700,000 of mineral. While this is not a large amount compared with the total of some of the larger producing counties, yet under the conditions existing in Mohave county last year it is quite large. The Tom Reed mine was not then producing largely, while the Gold Roads mines were not milling ore, only the seepage waters of the old dumps being handled. These mines are now producing at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year, which will put the county in the front rank of gold producers in next year's report.

Many other mines of Mohave are in process of development, and will not produce largely before the end of next year, but it is predicted that within the next five years Mohave county will produce more gold than all the other counties of Arizona combined.

Conglomerates Rich.

Besides the production of gold from quartz mining, Mohave county will undoubtedly recover many millions of dollars in the near future from the deposits of conglomerate gravel to be found along the Colorado river and inland. These gravel deposits are rich and can be worked by dry processes now in use in other parts of the country.

J. Leslie Phillips, consulting engineer of the Gold Road Mining and Milling company in Mohave county, says that the Gold Roads company is getting in shape for the handling of a greater tonnage of ore. At the present time the ore is reduced to bullion for less than \$4 a ton, while under the old system it cost about \$11 per ton. Further reduction will be made in the cost of handling the ores when the capacity of the plant is increased. It is said that the percentage of saving in this camp is high, if not higher than at any mill in the west.

MAY BE RADIUM IN EL PASO ASBESTOS

German Discovers There Is Radium in This Material. Quitman Mountain Deposits.

Carl Gluth, of Germany, who has given the subject much study, advances a theory that amphibole asbestos contains radium, and for this reason is valuable as an insulating material. He has invented a special process for mixing finely ground asbestos with tar products, the combination having been used by leading manufacturers and by a number of street railway companies. Experiments proved that the insulating material without the asbestos would not yield the same results. The cost of manufacturing this insulating combination was about \$5 per 220 pounds, and the selling price reached as much as \$15 to \$24.

Casper, Wyoming, has the largest asbestos deposits in the world, and Arizona has asbestos of the finest fiber. It is located at the bottom of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. In the Quitman mountains are several veins of amphibole asbestos, and as it is in El Paso it would be well for the prospectors to look them up.

HEMBRILLO COPPER MINE RECEIVES ITS SUPPLIES.

Change is Made in the Development Work as That the Old Vein Will Be Sunk in Soft Ground.

Henry C. Marks, secretary of the Hembrillo Mining company, of El Paso, states that the company has recently changed its plan of development, and instead of sinking a shaft to a depth of 150 feet, as planned, it will sink a shaft to a depth of 100 feet, and then a second shaft to a depth of 50 feet, and then a third shaft to a depth of 25 feet, and then a fourth shaft to a depth of 10 feet, and then a fifth shaft to a depth of 5 feet, and then a sixth shaft to a depth of 2 feet, and then a seventh shaft to a depth of 1 foot, and then an eighth shaft to a depth of 6 inches, and then a ninth shaft to a depth of 3 inches, and then a tenth shaft to a depth of 1 inch, and then an eleventh shaft to a depth of 1/2 inch, and then a twelfth shaft to a depth of 1/4 inch, and then a thirteenth shaft to a depth of 1/8 inch, and then a fourteenth shaft to a depth of 1/16 inch, and then a fifteenth shaft to a depth of 1/32 inch, and then a sixteenth shaft to a depth of 1/64 inch, and then a seventeenth shaft to a depth of 1/128 inch, and then an eighteenth shaft to a depth of 1/256 inch, and then a nineteenth shaft to a depth of 1/512 inch, and then a twentieth shaft to a depth of 1/1024 inch, and then a twenty-first shaft to a depth of 1/2048 inch, and then a twenty-second shaft to a depth of 1/4096 inch, and then a twenty-third shaft to a depth of 1/8192 inch, and then a twenty-fourth shaft to a depth of 1/16384 inch, and then a twenty-fifth shaft to a depth of 1/32768 inch, and then a twenty-sixth shaft to a depth of 1/65536 inch, and then a twenty-seventh shaft to a depth of 1/131072 inch, and then a twenty-eighth shaft to a depth of 1/262144 inch, and then a twenty-ninth shaft to a depth of 1/524288 inch, and then a thirtieth shaft to a depth of 1/1048576 inch, and then a thirty-first shaft to a depth of 1/2097152 inch, and then a thirty-second shaft to a depth of 1/4194304 inch, and then a thirty-third shaft to a depth of 1/8388608 inch, and then a thirty-fourth shaft to a depth of 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ninety-second shaft to a depth of